

# The Sun.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1904.

Entered at the Post Office at New York as Second-Class Matter.

Subscriptions by Mail, Postpaid.

DAILY, Per Month	\$5.00
DAILY, Per Year	\$50.00
SUNDAY, Per Year	\$5.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Year	\$55.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Month	\$5.00

Postage to foreign countries added.

Published by The Sun Printing and Publishing Association at No. 170 Nassau street, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York.

If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for publication will send them to the office, they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

## Secretary Shaw on the Power of Congress.

We advise the proper authorities to remove Secretary SHAW from the stump if he cannot conquer his propensity to utter paradoxical remarks in the way of campaign argument.

At Indianapolis on Wednesday Mr. SHAW actually questioned the Constitutional power of Congress to investigate alleged abuses and misdeeds in the executive departments. The Secretary is reported as saying:

"Congress can amend the laws under which the administrative departments operate, but the administrative departments have sole authority to operate."

"I fancy it would cause a commotion if the Chief Executive should send a demand for a copy of defeated bills in Congress and for the correspondence between Congressmen and their constituents with reference thereto, implying thereby that there was something wrong."

"I fancy it would be a subject of comment if either of the two coordinate branches of the Government should send to the Supreme Court for the firm in a given case and should ask for the correspondence between members of the Supreme Court and the supposed parties in interest, with the implied insinuation that those high officials were believed to be corrupt. The Democratic party of 1896 implied that, at least, and many of the leading Democratic orators openly criticized the Supreme Court for its decision holding the income tax of 1895 unconstitutional, and some went far enough at least to intimate something more than a difference of opinion. If Congress has the right to investigate coordinate branches of the Government without let or hindrance, why was not a Congressional investigation of the Supreme Court proposed?"

"If one coordinate branch can investigate another, independent of impeachment proceedings, it would seem at first blush that each coordinate branch might investigate both the others."

If this means anything, it means that in Secretary SHAW's opinion an attempt by Congress to investigate the workings of an executive department is as much an invasion of the lines separating the coordinate branches of the Government as would be an attempt by the Executive to investigate the proceedings of the Federal judiciary. It is a plea for the recognition of the Executive's independence of all supervision or examination.

The Constitution in Section 8 of Article I, invests the Congress with power:

"To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States or in any department or officer thereof."

That is, Congress has power to make or unmake the executive departments, to order their machinery and to alter the same as will, and to provide the appropriations for carrying on the administrative business of the Government in every particular.

Does Secretary SHAW really believe in the proposition that Congress lacks the power to investigate at any time the workings of the machinery it creates and which it can at any time change or abolish?

If he does, he will do well to keep his belief to himself, at least until after election. If he is only joking, his humor is likely to be misunderstood by the voters.

## The Dunraven Plan of Reform in Ireland.

We lately directed attention to the Irish Reform Association, which is mainly made up of Irish landlords, and in the organization of which the Earl of DUNRAVEN, the well known Unionist, has taken a leading part. At its first meeting this association directed a committee to report promptly a definite scheme whereby the congestion of business in the Parliament at Westminster might be abated and the people of Ireland enabled to manage their own affairs. The report has been issued, and the outlines of the scheme are now before us.

The committee of the Irish Reform Association proposes the creation of two bodies, one administrative and the other legislative, the former of which shall be largely, and the latter exclusively, composed of Irishmen. The administrative body would be a financial council comprising twenty-four members under the presidency of the Lord Lieutenant and the vice-presidency of the Chief Secretary for Ireland. Of the twenty-four members, one-half would be elected by groups of existing Parliamentary constituencies, while the other half would be nominated by the Crown. A third of the members would retire every three years, so that at the end of nine years the whole number would be renewed. The specific function of this council would be to administer the considerable sum of money, computed at about thirty million dollars, which is annually expended on Irish services. By the scheme suggested, however, the British House of Commons would retain the power of vetoing the council's decision.

It will be objected by Home Rulers that under this plan the appointees of the Crown, whenever the Lord Lieutenant and the Chief Secretary should happen to be reactionary, could outvote the elective members, and apply appropriations in ways unacceptable to a large majority of the Irish people. That is true; but, on the other hand, if the Liberals were in power at Westminster, or such Unionists as Mr. GERALD BALFOUR and Mr. WYNDHAM occupied the posts of Lord Lieutenant and Chief Secretary, the elective members, almost if not quite all of whom would be Nationalists, would be likely to control, or at least powerfully influence, the action

of the council. On the assumption that half a loaf is better than no bread, the Nationalists might regard the establishment of such an administrative body as a step in the right direction. It certainly would be an improvement on "Castle" government.

A financial council is not, as we have said, the only, nor is it the most important feature of the project devised by the Irish Reform Association. If the innovation stopped there it would simply amount to the institution in Ireland of a Crown Colony Government of a liberal type, so far as the administration of Ireland's finances is concerned. The report of the committee, however, goes further, and recommends the British Parliament to create by statute a legislative body consisting of Irish representative peers and of Irish members of the House of Commons, a body which, so far as composition goes, would resemble that advocated by Mr. GLADSTONE in his first Home Rule Bill. In composition it would also remind Irishmen of GRATTAN's Parliament. To this Dublin assembly would be relegated all private bill legislation affecting Ireland, and any other Irish business that might be referred to it by the imperial Parliament at Westminster.

It is not surprising that the London Unionist newspapers, so far as we have heard from them, should concur in condemning the Dunraven scheme with a good deal of severity. They cannot help recognizing, however, that Unionist opinion must have undergone a profound change when a considerable number of Unionist Irish landlords can propound what unmistakably is a project of Home Rule, seeing that it involves the creation of a partially elective financial council and a Dublin Legislature. As for the Standard's objection that the sponsors for the plan are a body of amateurs not fairly representative of the Irish people, this is met in advance by the Reform Association's suggestion that its proposals shall be submitted to a royal commission.

Whether the suggestion will be adopted depends upon the answer to the question whether something like the Dunraven plan may not be privately favored by Premier BALFOUR, Chief Secretary WYNDHAM and Mr. JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN. It is conceivable that all three of them might be willing to make important political concessions in order to secure the support of Nationalist members in the present and the next Parliament. Nor could the Liberals afford to denounce the creation of a royal commission which should be empowered to examine not only the specific merits of the Dunraven scheme, but the general question whether some method may not be found of relieving the overburdened British Parliament of purely Irish legislation.

## An Old Game That Won't Work.

The only hope of the Grocery ticket was put forward by Mr. HIGGINS in his speech of acceptance, and will be repeated over and over again by the Odell parrots on the stump:

"In the present year State and national issues are inseparably related."

This is the old cry of corrupt State and municipal administrations. They try to take advantage of the quickening of political feeling which is usually generated in a Presidential year. They hang on to the national ticket, if it happens to be strong, and try to sneak in on its merits.

Seldom are State and national issues related intimately. This year there is no relation between this in this State. To approve Mr. ROOSEVELT is necessarily to condemn Mr. ODELL.

Honesty begins at home. This year the most important duty of the New York voter is to clean out Odellism. It happens that he can do so without imperiling the election of the national Republican ticket. Ordinarily, Federal policies stir the voters the most. This year there is and can be no excitement about them, in the North at least. ROOSEVELT's election is generally regarded as inevitable. There is little enthusiasm or cause for it. The fight is not close, and the issues are not salient enough.

Between Odellism and honest administration there is sharp opposition and a bitter struggle. The issue is simple. It touches deeper forces than the mere less mechanical and perfunctory national issues or want of issues. It stings the moral sense of the commonwealth.

The canvass of Judge PARKER has been a failure, not through his own fault so much as on account of distrust of the Democratic party, which is divided into irreconcilable factions, holding principles diametrically opposite, and only hollowly and temporarily held together. The certain election of ROOSEVELT has left a generous field to independent voting. The election of the Democratic candidate for Governor of Washington and of the Republican electoral ticket has been expected and desired by many Republicans. In New York a similar result may be looked for. But the independent voter has nothing to do with ROOSEVELT or anti-ROOSEVELT. The prime business is to put into power an honest State administration.

## The Measure of Royal Blood.

Science will have the opportunity of measuring with great exactness the divinity that doth hedge a king, when the Lippe-Detmold succession comes up again for adjudication. The Kaiser's outburst of temper is sure to blow over soon and he will submit as gracefully as he can to the decision of a tribunal before which Lippe, insignificant though it is, will be regarded as a sovereign German State of equal rank with Prussia.

As the actual Prince, KARL ALEXANDER, is alive, although insane, the practical question for the moment is about the regency and not the sovereignty. If primogeniture alone is regarded there is no doubt about the rights of the Lippe-Biesterfeld branch of the family, which now holds the regency, to the succession. Kaiser WILHELM, however, in his eagerness to secure the territory for his brother-in-law, the heir to the even more infinitesimal Schaumburg-Lippe, raised the question of princely blood and that

was examined and decided by the late King ALBERT of Saxony. The Lippe-Biesterfelds, though springing from a princely house, have intermarried frequently with the lesser nobility. King ALBERT found that the Schaumburg-Lippe had too, and that so far as Count ERNST of Lippe-Biesterfeld, who has just died, was concerned, they had no superiority in the measure of princely blood. The Count, however, had married a non-princely Countess, and King ALBERT declined to give an opinion on the status of their children. It was thought at the time in Germany that he put off settling the matter once for all in order to save the Kaiser's "face" and in the hope that he would cool down after a while, as Count ERNST might live a good many years. The decision aroused much ridicule in Germany, and some writers were hunkelzollern pedigree itself is not wholly destitute of non-royal alliances.

Should the arbitrator decide by the German princes now selected by Count ERNST's children are not fit to succeed in Lippe, the precise amount of dilution of royal blood that will be determined down to a decimal fraction, for King ALBERT had a large number of marriages to deal with and his calculations of the merits of the two sides were minute. There are other families verging on royalty, like the BATTENBERGS in Hesse and the TECKS in Württemberg, who will watch the case with interest.

## The West Virginia Mystery.

Truly, our great uncle HENRY GASSAWAY DAVIS is putting at times a tremendous strain upon our admiration of his efforts to seem contemporaneous.

Mr. DAVIS did not come to the Manhattan Club reception in New York, but he wrote as follows:

"If the Democratic party is again intrusted with the responsibility of government, it will administer it, as it has always done, not for selfish purposes and party grandeur, but for the glory of the country and the good of all its citizens."

Which Democratic party does Mr. DAVIS mean?

Does he mean that Democratic party which he once praised in the United States Senate for promoting the glory of the country and the good of all the citizens by its inveterate and consistent advocacy of a protective tariff? Mr. DAVIS said:

"I believe independent protection to our own industries is right and proper. It has been so regarded from the foundation of the Government. It ought to be so now. . . . From the earliest day of the Government most of our great and leading statesmen have been for a revenue tariff, with industrial protection. That is the Democratic doctrine as I understand it to be now."

Or does Mr. DAVIS mean the Democratic party which nominated him at St. Louis for Vice-President, on a platform that says:

"We denounce protection as a robbery of the many to enrich the few."

The venerable gentleman wrote to the club that he regretted exceedingly his inability to come to its reception. We regret it, too. Perhaps if he had come he would have told us just at what date protection ceased to be Democratic doctrine and became robbery which it is Democratic duty to denounce and overthrow for the glory of the nation and the good of all the citizens.

## Bishop Doane on Protestantism and Catholicism.

A few days ago we quoted a remark made by the venerable Rev. EDWARD EVERETT HALE, that by the end of this century "no ecclesiastical organization now existing in America will retain its present form." The sermon by Bishop DOANE at the opening of the Episcopal General Convention at Boston on Wednesday suggests the possibility of more or less revolutionary ecclesiastical changes in that time.

Bishop DOANE represents the spirit of the "High Church" school, to which he belongs, in assuming a radical distinction between the Episcopal Church and Protestantism. He spoke of a convert to that Church from the "Churches of Protestantism" as "a proselyte from Protestantism"; but the "Church of the Roman obedience," as he called the Roman Catholic Church, he celebrated for "its splendid service in the early days of maintaining the faith and order of the Church," and he would go back, "behind the days of separation, to the great faith and the great truths which we have held in common." He would "pled with the Roman to acknowledge the error of new doctrines" and meantime would acknowledge "the primacy of the Bishop of Rome because of the antiquity of the Roman see," while continuing to reject the Papal supremacy.

The Roman Catholic will doubtless say that in holding and proclaiming such views Bishop DOANE himself is essentially a representative of the very Protestantism of which he speaks with something of a tone of contempt. Such an utterance at an Episcopal convention made memorable by the presence of the first Archbishop of Canterbury to visit this country is suggestive, however, of an Episcopal tendency toward the transformation predicted by the veteran Unitarian preacher. The school in the Episcopal Church to which Bishop DOANE belongs approaches the Roman Catholic Church in doctrine and practice, and in its extreme development it is hardly distinguishable, except in the refusal to acknowledge the Papal supremacy; but would not acknowledging the primacy of the Pope as a Bishop, which Bishop DOANE said "is easy," be likely to prove a first step toward complete submission to the Papacy?

Another step in the same direction will be urged on the Episcopal Convention at Boston. It is the removal of the term Protestant from the present official designation of the "Protestant Episcopal Church" and the substitution of "Catholic." To the "High" school of Episcopalians, or at least the "highest" of them, everything savoring of Protestantism or of any association with the Reformation is altogether odious. They would destroy every trace of Protestantism in Anglicanism.

The Archbishop of Canterbury, however, can have no sympathy with such a

sentiment. He is a Protestant, a "Low" churchman and an "Evangelical." The Reformation is not hateful in his eyes. Nor are the term Protestant and the associations connected with it odious to the majority of the clergy and laity of the Episcopal Church. The majority of the dioceses have voted against the proposal to get rid of the term in the designation of the Church. Other decisions of this convention are in doubt, but there seems to be no doubt of the rejection of this proposal.

Another indication that the majority in the Episcopal Church still adheres to the principles of Protestantism is likely to be afforded by this convention. For many years the "Catholic" party have conducted an agitation to make matrimony a sacrament and therefore indissoluble except by death; but up to this time its fight has been in vain, and there is no likelihood that it will be more successful at Boston. In the Thirty-nine Articles of Religion of the Anglican Church matrimony is put among "those five commonly called sacraments," which, in accordance with the principles of Protestantism, are rejected and denounced as "the corrupt following of the Apostles." For the Episcopal Church to elevate matrimony to the character of a sacrament would be, therefore, a far more essential separation from Protestantism than any mere change in the name of the Church, as proposed.

All the same, there has grown up in the Episcopal Church, and perhaps in Protestant Churches generally, a more sympathetic feeling toward the Roman Catholic Church, and a restoration of the ecclesiastical unity antecedent to the Reformation may not be impossible during the present century. It may come about as a seemingly necessary means for preserving the Christian faith against its multiplying infidel foes. In both Protestantism and Catholicism seeds of revolt against dogmas once universally accepted in Christendom have germinated or are germinating.

## Order 78 and the P. C. C.

In an addendum to its "Report No. 1," the Parker Constitution Club returns to its attack on Executive Order 78, which pensions for age are now being paid out of the United States Treasury. The addendum is in answer to the defenses of the order by Pension Commissioner EUGENE F. WARE and HENRY W. TAFT, which were printed in THE SUN.

The P. C. C. addendum says:

"The final argument against our report is an invitation to attempt impeachment of the officials concerned in this matter. Impeachment is easy to advise when Congress is not in session."

Congress will convene in regular session on Monday, Dec. 5. It will then be as "easy to advise" impeachment as it is now when Congress is not sitting. The P. C. C. proclaims itself to be an organization of the broadest patriotism, of lawyers, not politicians, and unless it believes its boasts its fervor for the prosecution of violators of the Constitution will be as great after Nov. 8 as it is to-day, regardless of the outcome of the general election.

The ambition and the duty of the members of this club should be, and undoubtedly are, to bring to justice any and every man concerned in any subversion of the Federal Constitution. Will they be content to earn reputations as patriots for campaign purposes only?

What does DEAN IRWIN think he is running? Albany Argus.

Respectfully submitted to the Dean of Radcliffe College.

The heavy hand of Despotism is swatting Freedom once and again. The unionized school children of Chicago have been in the habit of striking upon slight or no provocation. Now the Chicago policemen have been instructed to spank those spirited scholars "good and hard." Thus does Despotism attack both forward and aft.

The Sayings of Baba Bharati.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: Coming from the East India I am naturally anxious to know who is that "leading Hindu" Baba Bharati, whose speech at the International Peace Congress at Boston, we are told, was greeted with the most intense applause that has been evoked thus far during the convention. . . . He is an accredited delegate from the Hindu and other religions of India, and is in this country to deny British rule in India?

He ought to know that there is no "attempt on the part of the States" in this business. It is a matter of fact that there are missionaries doing their work in India, as in other "heavenly" countries, but that they are proselytizing by force the people of India is a sheer nonsense. As for the "policy of India," which you speak of, it is the policy of the English people of invading India. It is generally approved of by both the native and the Anglo-Indian press. The only point (and the most important) being that the people of India are the burden of the Indian treasury with the cost of the "peaceful" mission. In common parlance it should be called the policy of the Home and the Indian treasuries.

NEW YORK, Oct. 6.

The Poverty of Hell in the Central Park.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: I have noted the letters in THE SUN and other papers recently written regarding the Central Park. . . . It is true the hell in the Park is not as rich as it once was. I may be wrong, but I believe that the cause lies in the fact that the fallen leaves are raked from the branches in order to improve appearances.

It is well known that the dried and decaying leaves produce a rich muck as any one may see by taking a short walk in the numerous woods outside the city limits.

NEW YORK, Oct. 5.

A Home Dedication Service.

From the Church Economist.

The Rev. William Colburn Deering of Cleveland, Ohio, has prepared an interesting service, that of dedicating a home to the service of God. . . . enough, that the home might be dedicated to Christian work quite as much as the Church, and he has prepared a simple liturgical service with this in view. This Christian home-dedication service, as he calls it, consists of an appropriate hymn, Scripture reading and responsive service in which the pastor reads the home dedication service. A prayer of dedication follows, and then the appropriate song, "Home, Sweet Home."

THE BLACK WALNUT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: I read with great interest the recent editorial in THE SUN on the scarcity and value of the black walnut. . . . I have been told that the tree is being cut down for its timber, and that the demand for this beautiful timber for veneering or other use—where the tree is from ten to twelve inches in diameter six inches from the ground or more—is believed to be increasing.

OMAHA, Oct. 4.

Nebraska's Training.

Nebraska was going on all four.

"No," he told the sympathizer, "it isn't at all awkward—I am not used to crawling under the auto to see why it doesn't go."

Castering off at a rapid gait, he thereupon closed the interview.

The Rainbow in the Trees.

By mountain top and wooded slope

The gorgeous colors burn,

A leafy rainbow promising

That summer will return.

## THE SECESSION OF PART OF TEXAS.

The citizens of Brownsville, Tex., may not accept just now the view that, from near El Paso to the Gulf, the north shore of the Rio Grande is in the United States and all the south shore is in Mexico. What the river may do next week is uncertain, but at present it is flowing to the north of Brownsville. In a time of flood it discovered an old channel which it discarded generations ago. The preliminary programme for the exercises in connection with the laying of the cornerstone and the visit of the Earl has just been issued. The exercises attending the laying of the cornerstone will begin on Tuesday evening, Oct. 25, when "Dartmouth Night" will be celebrated.

"Dartmouth Night" this year will be held on the Alumni Athletic Field at 8 o'clock. The grand stand overlooking the running track and the early days of the institution will be reserved for the guests of the college, the alumni and the faculty. It will be extended to accommodate the entire student body. In front of these seats, covering the base of the ball diamond, will be erected an immense stage, 80 feet long and correspondingly wide, upon which there will be given a series of ten historical tableaux, illustrating the origin and the early days of the institution. These tableaux, given under the auspices of the Dartmouth College Dramatic Club, will be presented with appropriate scenery and costumes. More than 100 actors and actresses have already been begun.

On Wednesday morning, Oct. 26, there will be exercises of a historical character in the college church. The trustees and the faculty of the college will form in procession and escort the Earl of Dartmouth to the church. The exercises will be presided over by Prof. Francis Brown, D. Litt., Oxon., of the class of '79 of Dartmouth, at present of the Union Theological Seminary, New York. The subject will be "The Origin of Dartmouth College." Following the historical exercises, the exercises will be presided over by the Earl of Dartmouth.

The cornerstone of new Dartmouth Hall will be laid Wednesday afternoon, Oct. 26, at 2 o'clock. The exercises will be presided over by the Earl of Dartmouth. The exercises will be presided over by the Earl of Dartmouth.

At 2 o'clock Wednesday afternoon, Oct. 26, the exercises will be presided over by the Earl of Dartmouth. The exercises will be presided over by the Earl of Dartmouth. The exercises will be presided over by the Earl of Dartmouth.

His Excellency Sir Mortimer Durand, the British Ambassador, will be a guest at the banquet. The exercises will be presided over by the Earl of Dartmouth. The exercises will be presided over by the Earl of Dartmouth.

## THE BRONX SEWER COMMISSION.

Its Utility and Activities Defended by Its Secretary.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: Your column some days since contained an attack on the Bronx River Sewer Commission, so-called, and indicated that it was something that ought to be watched carefully, and intimated that the commission was a mere puppet. I am the secretary of the Bronx River Sewer Commission as it is at present constituted, and I am serving the said commission as its secretary without compensation. This is certainly a very different matter from the money appropriated for the use of the commission is \$5,000, which is certainly a small amount of expenditure to occasion so much noise. The commission is composed of the men of undoubted integrity, and are the Mayor of the three largest municipalities through which the sewer is to run, if it should be built. It appears to be reasonably certain that the sewer will be built, and that the Bronx River Sewer Commission will be the body to place the sewer in the ground. The commission will be the body to place the sewer in the ground. The commission will be the body to place the sewer in the ground.

The Bronx River sewer is a necessary which your paper has repeatedly urged in times past, because of the pollution of the stream and the danger to the health of the people. The commission will be the body to place the sewer in the ground. The commission will be the body to place the sewer in the ground. The commission will be the body to place the sewer in the ground.

The Bronx River sewer is a necessary which your paper has repeatedly urged in times past, because of the pollution of the stream and the danger to the health of the people. The commission will be the body to place the sewer in the ground. The commission will be the body to place the sewer in the ground. The commission will be the body to place the sewer in the ground.

The Bronx River sewer is a necessary which your paper has repeatedly urged in times past, because of the pollution of the stream and the danger to the health of the people. The commission will be the body to place the sewer in the ground. The commission will be the body to place the sewer in the ground. The commission will be the body to place the sewer in the ground.

The Bronx River sewer is a necessary which your paper has repeatedly urged in times past, because of the pollution of the stream and the danger to the health of the people. The commission will be the body to place the sewer in the ground. The commission will be the body to place the sewer in the ground. The commission will be the body to place the sewer in the ground.

The Bronx River sewer is a necessary which your paper has repeatedly urged in times past, because of the pollution of the stream and the danger to the health of the people. The commission will be the body to place the sewer in the ground. The commission will be the body to place the sewer in the ground. The commission will be the body to place the sewer in the ground.

The Bronx River sewer is a necessary which your paper has repeatedly urged in times past, because of the pollution of the stream and the danger to the health of the people. The commission will be the body to place the sewer in the ground. The commission will be the body to place the sewer in the ground. The commission will be the body to place the sewer in the ground.

The Bronx River sewer is a necessary which your paper has repeatedly urged in times past, because of the pollution of the stream and the danger to the health of the people. The commission will be the body to place the sewer in the ground. The commission will be the body to place the sewer in the ground. The commission will be the body to place the sewer in the ground.

The Bronx River sewer is a necessary which your paper has repeatedly urged in times past, because of the pollution of the stream and the danger to the health of the people. The commission will be the body to place the sewer in the ground. The commission will be the body to place the sewer in the ground. The commission will be the body to place the sewer in the ground.

The Bronx River sewer is a necessary which your paper has repeatedly urged in times past, because of the pollution of the stream and the danger to the health of the people. The commission will be the body to place the sewer in the ground. The commission will be the body to place the sewer in the ground. The commission will be the body to place the sewer in the ground.

The Bronx River sewer is a necessary which your paper has repeatedly urged in times past, because of the pollution of the stream and the danger to the health of the people. The commission will be the body to place the sewer in the ground. The commission will be the body to place the sewer in the ground. The commission will be the body to place the sewer in the ground.

The Bronx River sewer is a necessary which your paper has repeatedly urged in times past, because of the pollution of the stream and the danger to the health of the people. The commission will be the body to place the sewer in the ground. The commission will be the body to place the sewer in the ground. The commission will be the body to place the sewer in the ground.

## DARTMOUTH'S NEW HALL.

The Cornerstone to Be Laid by the Earl on Oct. 26.

HANOVER, N. H., Oct. 6.—Dartmouth College and her alumni are looking forward with interest to the visit on Oct. 25 of the Earl of Dartmouth to Hanover, where the Earl will lay the cornerstone of new Dartmouth Hall, which is to take the place of the historic old building which was destroyed by fire last spring.

The preliminary programme for the exercises in connection with the laying of the cornerstone and the visit of the Earl has just been issued. The exercises attending the laying of the cornerstone will begin on Tuesday evening, Oct. 25, when "Dartmouth Night" will be celebrated.

"Dartmouth Night" this year will be held on the Alumni Athletic Field at 8 o'clock. The grand stand overlooking the running track and the early days of the institution will be reserved for the guests of the college, the alumni and the faculty. It will be extended to accommodate the entire student body. In front of these seats, covering the base of the ball diamond, will be erected an immense stage, 80 feet long and correspondingly wide, upon which there will be given a series of ten historical tableaux, illustrating the origin and the early days of the institution. These tableaux, given under the auspices of the Dartmouth College Dramatic Club, will be presented with appropriate scenery and costumes. More than 100 actors and actresses have already been begun.

On Wednesday morning, Oct. 26, there will be exercises of a historical character in the college church. The trustees and the faculty of the college will form in procession and escort the Earl of Dartmouth to the church. The exercises will be presided over by Prof. Francis Brown, D. Litt., Oxon., of the class of '79 of Dartmouth, at present of the Union Theological Seminary, New York. The subject will be "The Origin of Dartmouth College." Following the historical exercises, the exercises will be presided over by the Earl of Dartmouth.

The cornerstone of new Dartmouth Hall will be laid Wednesday afternoon, Oct. 26, at 2 o'clock. The exercises will be presided over by the Earl of Dartmouth. The exercises will be presided over by the Earl of Dartmouth. The exercises will be presided over by the Earl of Dartmouth.

His Excellency Sir Mortimer Durand, the British Ambassador, will be a guest at the banquet. The exercises will be presided over by the Earl of Dartmouth. The exercises will be presided over by the Earl of Dartmouth.

The Bronx River sewer is a necessary which your paper has repeatedly urged in times past, because of the pollution of the stream and the danger to the health of the people. The commission will be the body to place the sewer in the ground. The commission will be the body to place the sewer in the ground. The commission will be the body to place the sewer in the ground.

The Bronx River sewer is a necessary which your paper has repeatedly urged in times past, because of the pollution of the stream and the danger to the health of the people. The commission will be the body to place the sewer in the ground. The commission will be the body to place the sewer in the ground. The commission will be the body to place the sewer in the ground.

The Bronx River sewer is a necessary which your paper has repeatedly urged in times past, because of the pollution of the stream and the danger to the health of the people. The commission will be the body to place the sewer in the ground. The commission will be the body to place the sewer in the ground. The commission will be the body to place the sewer in the ground.

The Bronx River sewer is a necessary which your paper has repeatedly urged in times past, because of the pollution of the stream and the danger to the health of the people. The commission will be the body to place the sewer in the ground. The commission will be the body to place the sewer in the ground. The commission will be the body to place the sewer in the ground.

The Bronx River sewer is a necessary which your paper has repeatedly urged in times past, because of the pollution of the stream and the danger to the health of the people. The commission will be the body to place the sewer in the ground. The commission will be the body to place the sewer in the ground. The commission will be the body to place the sewer in the ground.

The Bronx River sewer is a necessary which your paper has repeatedly urged in times past, because of the pollution of the stream and the danger to the health of the people. The commission will be the body to place the sewer in the ground. The commission will be the body to place the sewer in the ground. The commission will be the body to place the sewer in the ground.

The Bronx